

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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4TH YEAR.....NO. 313

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRANCE PLAYS.
STANDARD THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE.
ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—PIRATES IN IRELAND.
DALY'S THEATRE—WINGS.
LALAN THEATRE—DOUGLAS (LEAD).
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—THE PICTURE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—ENCHANTMENT.
HAYESVILLE THEATRE—TOUCHES.
BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—H. M. S. PINAFORE.
ABBEY'S THEATRE—SAVED FROM THE WRECK.
AQUARIUM—HUNTER DUFFY.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—FANTASIA.
WALLACK'S—OUR GIRL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATHIA.
LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—HAWLEY.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.
THEATRE COMIQUE—MELLIAN GUARD CHOWDER.
AMERICAN DIMM MUSEUM—GHOSTS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—MUD SOUP PINAFORE.
CHICKERING HALL—PROCTOR'S LECTURES.
HAYESVILLE THEATRE—THOUGHTS.
BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE—PUCC.
NOVELTY THEATRE, WILLIAMSBURG—GALLERY SLAVE.

QUINTUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cloudy and warm, with rains. To-morrow the same conditions are likely to prevail, with increased wind force.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Money was easier, the ruling rate for call loans being 7 per cent. Stocks advanced after the opening, but lost the gain in the afternoon on the reported refusal of the government to accept the bonds offered for the sinking fund. State securities were very dull, while government and railway bonds were steady. Exchange was unaltered.

DEFEATED TAMMANY finds her sons disposed to be rebellious. It is a bad sign when the members quarrel among themselves.

ANOTHER PREACHER, this time in the West, has been going through evening resorts to which men do not take their wives. We publish a portion of his sermon.

IF YOU WANT to attach property of debtors suspected of any irregularities see that your affidavit supports your complaint. Two cases reported in our court columns are to the point.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S INDOLENT upon Captain Dodge's report is peculiar, to say the least, unless the officer who went so handsomely to Captain Payne's relief has himself asked something unusual. Let us have the report.

DISTINCTIONS IN CRIME are almost as thin as some that prevail in society. A man charged with obtaining money under false pretences remarked in court yesterday that, although he might be a swindler, he was not a thief.

PRUSSIA'S NEW LOAN sells at less than 97, while our latest cannot be had at 102, all of which comes of Prussia having had more glory than we, Russia also has been indulging in glory, so she is contemplating a new tax.

IF CHURCHES everywhere will discuss and explain their missionary enterprises, as Congregational churches in Ohio are going to do, they might correct some misapprehensions and perhaps have some of the faults of the general system corrected.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND of the Treasury Department has just been increased by one man to the extent of five hundred dollars. To part with such an amount for mere honesty's sake indicates a "monitor within" that is in admirable working order.

HOW REFRESHING it is to read of the government being in the market for its own bonds and having plenty of gold to buy them with, and how much more so to find that comparatively few people care to sell, regarding the nation as the safest organization to lend money to!

THE PLEASANT TWANG of BOWSTICKS and the whirr of arrows were heard again yesterday at the range of the Archery Club. They should be heard on every available green at this season, when most other light field sports are over; and so they would be if ladies realized what effective poses the exercise induces.

THAT ACCIDENT near New Hamburg, Friday night, should cause more stringent rules against railway engineers rounding curves at full speed. Why more cars are not thrown from tracks at curves is a mystery to every one who rides in them, and the risk involved is one which no individual or corporation has the right to assume.

HALF A BUSHEL of plate and jewelry has been contributed by members of a Baltimore church to the manufacture of a new communion service. If all religious contributions could be made in kind what a blessing they would be to the givers! We could help tract societies by giving them the leaflets that are devoutly thrust into our own hands, and tenderly, tearfully, ship our native brethren over to the missionaries at work in foreign lands.

THE WEATHER.—The disturbance that has been over the Western and Northwestern sections of the country during the latter portion of the past week is beginning to move eastward over the central valley districts, and is developing energy rapidly. The area of high barometer still overlies the Atlantic coast districts, but it will move northward this evening, allowing the advancing disturbance to pass along its southern margin. Rain has fallen in the central valley and lake districts and on the South Atlantic coast. The temperature has fallen throughout the Northwest and risen in the other sections of the country. The winds have been brisk in the central valleys and lower lake regions, fresh in the Northwest and light elsewhere. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cloudy and warm, with rains. To-morrow the same conditions are likely to prevail, with increased wind force.

The City Democrat.

We suspect that the prevalent republican notion that the democratic party of New York is fatally divided, so far as concerns next year, is a mistake.

The election has settled one thing; it has shown that Mr. Tilden is not an available Presidential candidate, and that is all. There are people who, granting this, nevertheless urge that Mr. Tilden will still be able to fling the State to the republicans and that the bitterness of his disappointment will lead him to do so.

We doubt it. His party has learned a lesson this fall, a lesson which it will not forget between now and next year. The leaders of both parties this year insisted on nominating candidates strongly disliked by a large part of the rank and file, and it is an experiment which neither is likely to repeat—for some years at least. On the republican side this experiment has left them with a victory, to be sure, but one so incomplete as to create a sense of profound disappointment among republicans all over the country. On the democratic side it has shown plainly that if Mr. Tilden may perchance ruin he cannot rule his party. To nominate him next year would be to give New York and, as we believe, almost every important Northern and many Southern States to the republicans, or else it would cause the nomination of a third candidate.

Now, the prospects of the democrats for next year are not at this moment so desperate that the party would consent to what would be substantially foregone defeat; and supposing the Tammany leaders to be men of moderation, able to see that they have carried their point and that they ought to rest there, there is nothing now to prevent the democrats from presenting a united front next year, with an acceptable candidate. If Tammany's course this year was a rebellion against the ascendancy of Mr. Tilden in the party, then it has successfully achieved its object and may "rest and be thankful." Mr. Tilden's ascendancy is broken. If Tammany, however, not content with a success which pleases the greater part of the democratic party throughout the country, shall now or hereafter go a step further and attempt to impose a candidate of its own on the party, then, to be sure, the fat will be in the fire, because in that case it would go beyond its province and incur the resentment and opposition of the party at large. There are, so far, no signs of any such intention on the part of the Tammany Hall leaders, nor do we believe that there is any such purpose.

The New York election has done an important service for both parties, but more especially for the democrats. The prediction of the republican party before last Tuesday was that it was fast ceasing to be republican, and becoming a mere tail to the Grant movement. The plainly declared object of those republican leaders who mastered the Saratoga Convention was to carry New York for their ticket this fall as a stepping stone to making New York the basis of the Grant movement next year. So little was this disguised that at the principal Cornell meeting in this city the portrait of General Grant was displayed alongside of that of Mr. Cornell, and all over the State there was talk of the necessity of having "a strong man at the head of the government." The HERALD warned the republican leaders promptly that they would do well to disguise their purposes a little, because so open a confession of what they would alienate a good many of their followers; and the result has shown that we were correct. New York appealed to in the name of the Grant movement gives what even the leaders of that movement confess with alarm is an uncertain reply. It is, in fact, not uncertain at all. The vote of the State shows that it is not a Grant State at all, that with a united democratic party it is not even a republican State. The attempt to make the great republican party a mere bob to the Grant movement kite is an open failure, and the election has released the republicans throughout the country from the one danger against which the HERALD has long and repeatedly warned them—the danger of becoming a one-man party—an appendage to a personal movement.

But the democrats experience even greater relief from the election. The democratic party had become in effect a mere Tilden party. Mr. Tilden was supposed to be its inevitable candidate. Nobody but he, it was constantly urged, could carry New York, and without New York the Presidential election was as good as lost. Right or wrong, willing or unwilling, the party was saddled with Mr. Tilden. Well, he appears to have flattered himself also that he was the master of the State. He did not quite believe it, for he rejected the advice of the HERALD, to be his own candidate for Governor, and thus put his supposed power to the first, best and most complete test. His constitutional timidity led him to adopt a weaker course—he forced Mr. Robinson on the Convention and on the party; and Mr. Robinson is defeated. That ends Mr. Tilden as a Presidential candidate just as much as though he had run in person. The voters of New York have declared that, though they prefer a democrat, they will not on any terms have Mr. Tilden, and the democratic party on last Tuesday evening ceased to be a Tilden party, a mere one-man party, and recovered its liberty of action.

With that recovery all necessity for further discordant action passes away. Other causes may arise between now and next June, but the prime cause—the personal ambition of one candidate—has definitely disappeared. The ground-swell of the storm remains and will, perhaps, subside very slowly; but unless other personal ambitions raise their heads, unless those who have driven Mr. Tilden from the field shall commit the blunder of putting their personal demands and ambitions in the place of his, there is no ground for the republican pretence that the democrats of New York are fatally divided. For we repeat we do not think Mr. Tilden's resentment is to be feared by the democrats. If

the struggle between him and the party had been put off until next year and he had then been disappointed he might have been able to fling New York to the republicans. But the struggle of this fall has cleared the democratic sky, and unless his party should nominate a conspicuously unfit or weak man next year he cannot hope to draw off even a corporal's guard of democratic voters. There is, therefore, in our judgment no cause now existing for any further dissensions in the democratic party in this city or in the State. It is said in some quarters that Mr. Tilden's proscription spirit will keep alive divisions; but there is, we fancy, wisdom enough among the democratic leaders of the State and city to prevent any such mischief to their party. The one important point gained is the release of the party from its bondage to a single candidate. With restored liberty dissensions will cease, if there are life and sense enough in the party to make it face its opponents at next year.

The News from the Arctic Ocean.

The reports from the Arctic Ocean by the ships of the whaling fleet which have just arrived at San Francisco are of great interest with regard to the American Polar expedition. Captain Kelly, of the Dawn, gives an especially full and clear account of the state of the ice and the position of the Jeannette in September. The Dawn went through Behring Strait June 27, and came out October 18. She was therefore one hundred and twelve days in the Arctic Ocean, and her commander saw the whole course of the summer and the many changes in the movement of the ice. He had observed in the Pacific, south of the strait, a heavier flow of ice northward than he had ever known in his experience—as if the current and the wind together were moving in that direction all the ice that had been made in the regions immediately south of the strait. Although we regard it as a ridiculous excess for man to send coals to Newcastle, we may see that Nature does it on a large scale in thus sending into Polar waters all the ice made in more southerly seas. In August the Dawn was at Icy Cape, where the ice was then solid and precluded an advance toward Point Barrow. All through the season there was reason to apprehend that the fleet would get shut in, and its movements were carefully made under the influence of that danger. In the early part of September there was a great deal of ice in the vicinity of Herald Island, but a strip of open water led to within twenty-five miles of the island, where the smoke from the Jeannette was sighted. As the ice on each side of this piece of open water threatened to come together the whalers moved to the south, and narrowly escaped being shut in. Three weeks later, however, the ice opened rapidly to the north, the water was clear all around Herald Island, and on October 7 Captain Kelly saw Wrangel Land, distant only twenty-five miles. It will be observed that Captain Kelly did not see the Jeannette. He saw the smoke from a steamer at a certain point on a given day, but could not make out the vessel. That this smoke came from the Jeannette is, however, made certain by the report of Captain William M. Barnes, of the Sea Breeze, who saw the Jeannette herself in the same position at the same time, twice on September 2 and again on September 3. At the time the Jeannette was seen by Captain Barnes she was at a point from which she could have reached Wrangel Land in twelve hours if she had open water. There can, perhaps, scarcely be a doubt that she did reach Wrangel Land—if not at the time when she was thus sighted, certainly later, when, as reported by Captain Kelly, the ice gave way and disappeared so remarkably in October.

Turkish Reforms and Turtle Soup.

England's demonstration with regard to the proposed reforms of Turkish administration in Asia is not precisely of the nature of "bounce;" it is, on the contrary, a well contrived theatrical effect, and has a definite relation to the fact that the dinner of the Lord Mayor in London occurs on Monday. At that dinner, as is well known, Earl Beaconsfield will respond to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers. It is further known that in a commonly recognized way, "upheld by old repute, consent or custom," the statesman who responds to this toast gives forth to an expectant world a hifalutin account of the past achievements, present intentions and future purposes of the government of which he is a part. England is just now very much on tip-toe with regard to what will be said in that way on Monday. There is a widespread opinion that the country has extremely little reason to be satisfied with a ministerial activity that, if it has had some superficial successes, has nowhere had results that upon thorough examination are found to be good ones. Nobody likes the present state of the sad scrape in Afghanistan. England regrets that for the sake of such a territory as the Zulu country it was demonstrated that the utmost strength of her forces was necessary to whip a naked savage sustained only by a naked horse of other savages without firearms. She is not proud of the sad state of things commercial and industrial, and cannot conceal the certainty that if Irishmen should suddenly prove able to agree among themselves on any point of great moment a formidable revolt in Ireland might occur any day. In all this there is extremely little material out of which to make the points for the kind of bombastic "oration" that is most admired by the great men who annually take part with the Lord Mayor in his onslaught on caliph and caliphee. How very little there is to boast over was shown by the fact that the Marquis of Salisbury had recently, in a spirit of desperation, to drag in the alliance between Germany and Austria. Beaconsfield has taken up the case boldly and bullied the Turks in a right arrogant, absolute and ridiculous way, as if the government had the intention to suddenly clean out the Angren stable of Eastern politics, and on that point he means to indulge himself in a yawp over the house-tops of Europe.

The Loss of the Champion.

Another passenger steamer cut to the water's edge and sent almost instantly to the bottom by collision with a ship reports substantially the already half forgotten tragedy of the loss of the Ville du Havre. Iron steamers at their best can have but little chance to keep afloat if severely rammed by the bow of a heavily freighted merchantman; for by comparison with the enormous force of such a blow the best plates in a ship's skin can resist no more than would so many plates of tin under a trip hammer. And in this case the relation of force to resistance was not at its best for the steamer, but at its worst. The Champion was twenty years old, and although the report is that she was in good condition hardly enough is known of the precise effect of that many years' use on iron plates in a ship to entitle any one to say that it does not greatly weaken them, and the probabilities are that it does. If the perpetual vibration of an iron rod, or bar, or plate, destroys the crystallization of the metal, and thereby reduces its tenacity to the lowest point, it is difficult to see how any plate that has been for twenty years in the side of a steamer in common use can be of sound iron. Perhaps, therefore, the resistance was slighter than it should have been and the force of the blow was extremely great, for the Lady Octavia is of iron alloy, and constructed, it is said, with plates much heavier than those now commonly put in merchantmen. It is difficult to understand how this calamity can be regarded as due to any other cause than that which also destroyed the Ville du Havre—bad seamanship. On each vessel the other was clearly seen and announced, and yet they collided bow to bow. It was the duty of the steamer to get out of the ship's way, and an attempt was made to back her when it was actually too late to do so. It is likely that a slight change of the helm at that critical moment would have been more effective, but the ship appears to have been sighted from the steamer somewhat late for a good lookout and there was a miscalculation of distance. This is attributed to the state of the atmosphere, which was apparently in some degree foggy; not foggy enough to conceal approaching vessels, but evidently enough to prevent an accurate measure of distance. It is perhaps not fair to consider that any ship can be navigated with absolute safety in foggy weather. If we consider how constant are the fogs on certain parts of our coast, how numerous are the ships that traverse those waters, and yet how few collisions occur, it must be admitted that such vigilance as is constantly exercised on the splendid Atlantic steamers can accomplish a great deal toward overcoming the dangers of that navigation; but the fact that an accident does occur now and then, despite every possible precaution shows that the skill of navigators has not yet overcome all the difficulties of nature in this respect. In the large numbers of persons lost by this accident all the passengers but four are included, and not a woman was saved except the stewardess of the steamer.

Wrecked at Sea.

We publish on another page a terrible story of suffering at sea caused by the capsizing in midocean of the schooner Petrel, a whaler, belonging to New Bedford, when fifteen persons, including the captain, were lost. The disaster occurred in a gale on the 29th of October, and for five days the six survivors clung to the wreck, exposed to cold and storm, without other covering than their clothing, and continually drenched by the icy waves that swept over them. The survivors suffered terribly from the pangs of hunger and thirst, only finding relief by chewing seaweed, which excited saliva, and so moistened their parched mouths. At one time they even contemplated cannibalism, but fortunately this horrible experience was averted by the timely appearance of the Austrian bark Rebus, which vessel brought them to this port yesterday. The details related by these rescued seamen are graphic in their character and prove how perilous is the life of those who go down to the sea in ships. To the landman who sleeps secure under his roof-tree the story of the whaler Petrel will read like a chapter from a novel, but it is unfortunately too true, verifying the old adage that truth is stranger than fiction.

Pulpit Topics To-Day.

Interest in the moral welfare of young men will be increased to-day by the inauguration of the Week of Prayer for them, and the sermons that will be preached and addresses delivered encouraging them to war against evil associates by Messrs. Moment, Brainerd, Colgate, Dodge, Jessup, Stokes, James, Harris, Hopkins, Dr. Newman and others. The good old ways will be travelled again by Dr. Burchard, who having served one church here for forty years, re-enters the pastorate again in another. Colonel Ingersoll must be a great man and his views exceedingly important or else Mr. Cleaver would not devote so much time to a review of them while there remains so large a field of truth unexplored in the Bible in which he might more profitably spend an hour. It is of little consequence what Mr. Ingersoll or many others think about hell or heaven. Their opinions do not change any facts revealed concerning either state or place, and the unrefuted facts are as well known to one as another. Mr. Goss, too, will go into speculations concerning the location of heaven. We believe it is a good many locations. The Bible says it is within us and above us and around us, and attempts to measure it and define it more accurately are idle. The voice of reason and revelation concerning the life beyond the grave will be gathered up and echoed to-day by Mr. C. S. Williams, and what to do with Christ will be indicated by Mr. Dumble. Christ as a disciplinarian and as the faithful promiser will be presented by Messrs. Knapp and Colcord and as a strong tower by Mr. S. T. Williams. Mr. Brigham will attempt to prove that the order of apostles is still in the Church and that he belongs

to it. Very likely. We have not seen an apostle for many a day; evangelists, however, are as plentiful as snow flakes and often as inconvenient to the churches. Mr. Lloyd will lead his people from slavery to sonship through Paul's letter to the Romans; Dr. Lowry will explain what Christian perfection means, and it is time some one did it and gave us a sample of a perfect Christian and also of practical discipleship to Christ, as Mr. Kerr will define it to-day. Self-revelation and self-judgment will occupy Dr. Pullman's thought, the Prodigal Son Mr. Blake's, the world's trinity Mr. Martyn's and devotion to religious principles Dr. Orr's.

Steering Abuses.

Worse complaints have been made by steering passengers by ocean steamers than those which the Commissioners of Emigration investigated last week, but these latest charges are concerning matters in which abuses can so easily occur that the case should be a warning to shipowners as well as to the Commissioners. The steering of a steamer bound for New York is a bad enough place at best; it is crowded; the air is intolerable; there is little or no privacy or comfort possible between decks on the voyage; the emigrants are left so entirely to themselves that a single bully or bad character can work an immense amount of torment, while the manner which most ships' officers consider the proper thing when dealing with emigrants is such that were the emigrants Americans of the lower order instead of foreigners there would be a head or two broken on the pier on the arrival of almost any steamer. Some of these miseries seem unavoidable, but for abuses like those complained of on the France there is no possible excuse, and if it were the custom at Castle Garden to carefully interrogate several passengers from each shipload of emigrants an end might be put to such treatment.

Dirty Streets.

Filthy streets are again the order of the day. Only the slightest touch of winter has been felt; we have had a mere shower of snow, not enough to whiten the pavement even as it fell, and yet this little, worked up with the accumulated dust of the streets, has filled them with a tenacious, slippery mud that is ankle deep in many gutters and that makes the attempt to cross Broadway in the ordinary rush of vehicles a piece of daring adventure. Does this first experience of the winter imply that we are to go on in this way? Are we to have repeated again this year the horrible story of last year? Shall we never see the pavement again until May? If the streets had been reasonably clean when the recent snow fell it would have left scarcely a trace of its visit; but now it has deposited what is perhaps to be the first layer of the winter's accumulations. As soon as the snow began to fall last winter, or the mud and water to freeze, the Police Commissioners calmly washed their hands of the subject. It was impossible to clean all that away with the appropriations, the little they could clean would hardly show in the mass, and they left it alone. Every one will remember how suddenly they cleaned up when charges against them were sent to Albany. Now, as the same tactics seem to be adopted by the Board, and as charges have such a brilliant effect, we hope they may be sent in earlier.

Pauper Emigrants.

The State Board of Charities is doing wisely in circulating the resolutions adopted at its last meeting concerning the crippled, blind, lunatic and infirm paupers who reach this country in great numbers. The Board is satisfied, as most observers are, that many of these beings are sent here by the towns and cities of their nativity, and it asks members of Congress to work for an appropriation with which to return such paupers to their friends. Those of them who remain here must be supported at the public expense, in one asylum or another, unless they chance to bleed the general pocket more severely by following their home profession of begging—a profession which in this country should be stamped out by the severest means that may be necessary. Two such paupers have arrived in New York within a week; thousands are already here, and tens of thousands will come unless prevented by law. Let Congress see to the matter; it is an international affair of more importance than many others with high sounding titles.

Elevated Railroad Riding.

The experiences of thousands of passengers on the east side "L" road during the five cent evening hours last week were very unpleasant. The management was manifestly unable to cope with the amount of the travel. The cars always were overcrowded. Instances were not infrequent of the carrying of passengers past their destination by reason of their being unable to extricate themselves from the jam in the aisles during the stops. The time made by the trains was much slower than is desirable. More than once there was a blockade on the tracks in the Bowery. During the intervals passengers were accumulated at the stations in dangerous numbers. Confusion and discomfort were visible everywhere. Such facts ought to impel the directors immediately to enlarge the number of five cent hours so as to distribute this burden of travel to an extent which will enable the road to sustain it safely and decently.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

It cost the London beauties £500 to prosecute their libel.
Senators Roscoe Conkling and Francis Kernan are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Lord Beaconsfield was once convicted of libel in the Court of Queen's Bench.
If Austria is not soon at the gates of Constantinople Mr. Labouchere will be very much surprised.
The Sultan is said to be even more respectful and extravagant than his predecessors. He trusts nobody and fears his own shadow.
Two money lenders at Madrid, one of them a Cuban slave dealer, have donated the \$2,000,000 for the Archduchess Christine's dowry.
The gambling season at Monte Carlo has commenced unobtrusively. A Dalmatian Baron has

hanged himself to his curtain rod. The Baron being fat, the rod broke.
The wife of Senator David Davis, of Illinois, is lying at the point of death at the home of her sister, Mrs. D. R. Williams, of Stockbridge, Mass.
General Sherman, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue Baum, and a number of other government officials will leave Washington on Monday next, to attend the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in Chicago.
Moody continues to weep for Colonel Ingersoll. After all, the difference between the two is this:—Mr. Moody feels sure that he will go to heaven, and Colonel Ingersoll feels sure that he will not go to the other place.
London World—"Signs of the times. Some months ago M. Katkoff, the well known editor of the Moscow Gazette, which is celebrated for its hostility to England, was publicly cut by the Emperor at a reception in Moscow. The Moscow Gazette is now none more in receipt of a subsidy from the government."
Evening Telegram—"New York is one of the few American cities that supplies all its free school pupils with free text books. The burden of designating in the first instance all the books for the use of the thousands of attendants on the New York public schools is too great a task for the city to perform. It is imposed on the principals. Perhaps it would not be fair to say that the principals are not as competent as any authority could be to make a judicious selection of text books, if their unbiased judgment was always sure to be obtained. In the present state of things this is exactly what is sure not to be obtained."
The ruddy planet Mars, now nearly at his brightest, is under close telescopic scrutiny. The two moons which for so many years escaped telescopic detection have to be newly timed and rated. The astronomers at Washington hoped to rediscover these minute bodies about the middle of October, but Mr. Common, of London, caught sight of them as early as September 21, when Mars was far from being at his brightest. He used a telescope of the reflecting sort, having a mirror three feet in diameter, and regarded by some (despite its inferiority to the Rosse telescope in size) as the most powerful telescope in existence. The inner satellite has since been rediscovered. Phobos (for so the little moon is called) was about three-quarters of an hour before its computed time, judged by the rating of 1877. Of course, astronomers infer, as it is easier to suppose that the Washington astronomers calculated a period of revolution of a few seconds too long, not that the little moon has really been accelerated in its motions. The error in the calculated period wherein this moon circles around the planet Mars amounts only to a few seconds, though of course in several hundred revolutions the small error correspondingly multiplied has introduced a much larger error, for precisely the same reason that a clock which loses a second in a day would be more than an hour behind the true time in ten years. It was, indeed, expected by many that the inner satellite would be much more seriously out of place, especially when it was looked for in vain with the most powerful telescopes after the outer satellite Deimos had been found. It is amusing, by the way, to notice how readily Phobos was seen when Professor Asaph Hall told astronomers in 1877 where it was to be looked for, yet how long the search for it lasted when no one knew precisely where to look for it.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

A. S. Barnes will soon have ready the first number of the second volume of Mrs. Martha J. Lamb's "History of New York."
Charles Scribner's Sons will publish a life of Gilbert Stuart, the famous American painter, with illustrations from his pictures.
A second edition of Dr. David Thomas' "Problems of Mind: the Book of Job Exegetically and Practically Considered," by the Hebrew scholar, Dr. Samuel Davidson, will soon be published.
Professor Shelton Ames, who, on account of delicate health, is now on his way from England to Australia, left in the London press a work on "Peace and War," which will shortly be published.
"Mildred at Roseland," by Martha Finley, and "In Prison and Out," by Hilda Stretton, are just published by Dodd, Mead & Co. They belong to the Sunday school order of books, and are safe reading for young people.
"An Involuntary Voyage," from the French of Lucien Hart, will be published by the Harpers. It is a companion volume to the "Adventures of a Naturalist," a book that was widely read by the youth of this country.
"On Board the Rocket," by Captain Robert C. Adams, is a new book of sea life for boys. The author is the son of the late Rev. N. Adams, D. D., and commanded the vessel in which he sailed around the world. D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston, are the publishers.
A DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.
A VILLAGE ALMOST DESTROYED—RAILROAD PROPERTY DAMAGED.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
KANSAAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 8, 1879.
At forty-five minutes past twelve o'clock to-day the town of Strasburg, Blaine county, Mo., was visited by a terrible cyclone, which caused great loss of property, but no lives were sacrificed, so far as can now be ascertained. It had been raining all the morning, the storm being accompanied by thunder and lightning, and about noon a heavy, sullen looking cloud was observed in the northwest. The storm struck the town shortly afterward, blowing down a church, three or four stores and a blacksmith's shop. The town was an important one, on the line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and the above buildings comprised the best part of the village.
COURSE OF THE STORM.
The latest reports show that the storm arose a few miles to the northwest of Kansas City, and crossed the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad near the Cameron Junction; it then moved in a southeasterly direction, crossed the Missouri Pacific Railroad at Strasburg, and two miles further south crossed the Chicago and Alton Railroad at Odessa, where the depot was unroofed and considerable damage done. The telegraph wires were broken and torn down a distance of nearly a mile where the storm crossed the railroad. A large number of persons are reported injured, but there is no telegraph station at Strasburg, and it is impossible to obtain particulars at present.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1879.
By direction of the Secretary of War, Major W. H. H. Denyard, Corps of Engineers, is detailed to advise and assist in making a sanitary survey of the city of Memphis, Tenn., to be made under the authority of the National Board of Health. He will communicate with Dr. J. L. Cabell, president of said board, for information, etc., respecting the contemplated work. First Lieutenant Philip Beards, Third Infantry, Acting Signal Officer, is assigned to duty in the Department of the Missouri. He will establish his office and station at Leavenworth, Kan., and will be guided in the discharge of his duties as Signal Officer, by such instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. The leave of absence granted to First Lieutenant M. M. Rogers, of the Second Artillery, is extended sixty days.

GOOD SHEPHERD FAIR.

The churches of St. Patrick, St. Columba, St. Anthony, St. John and St. James and the Chapel of the House of the Good Shepherd are all represented in a fancy fair now in progress in Park Hall, Newark, N. J. The Good Shepherd table occupies the centre of the hall, and is conspicuous by reason of the tapestry pictures of "Rebecca at the Well" and "The Angel of Death," both of which are the handwork of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. The numerous other articles both ornamental and useful, among which the canopied beds for dolls, made by the Sisters, are most attractive. From this center table are gracefully festooned and Chinese lanterns are suspended, which, with their various colors, add much to the beauty of the scene. A white satin stole, exquisitely embroidered by the Sisters, is to be sold to the most popular clergyman in Newark. All the articles usually found at a charity fair serve to complete the ornamentation of the table. Professional and private talent contribute to the musical and literary features of the fair and a number of young ladies promise to sing and recite. The fair is a success and the Sisters and their sixty-nine proteges suffice to support them in their present quarters, and the object of the fair is to complete their new building in Thirtieth avenue.